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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

PMRL2010-01

Propiconazole

(publié aussi en français)

29 January 2010

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

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HC Pub: 100021

ISBN: 978-1-100-14682-9 (978-1-100-14683-6)

Catalogue number: H113-24/2010-1E (H113-24/2010-1E-PDF)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of a new use on strawberries to the product label of Topas 250E Fungicide, containing technical grade propiconazole, is acceptable. The specific use approved in Canada is detailed on the label of Topas 250E Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 24030.

The evaluation of this propiconazole application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and that the human health and environmental risks associated with the new use are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for propiconazole is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps). Supporting residue data are summarized in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRL for propiconazole in Canada in or on food, to be added to the MRLs already legally established, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Propiconazole

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Propiconazole	1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-1 <i>H</i> -1,2,4-triazole, including all metabolites containing the 2,4-dichlorophenyl-1-methyl substituted moiety	1.3	Strawberries

A complete list of all MRLs established in Canada can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The proposed MRL in Canada is the same as the corresponding tolerance established in the United States (tolerances listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations by pesticide). Currently, a Codex¹ MRL has not been established for propiconazole on strawberry. A listing of Codex MRLs is available on the Pesticide Residues in Food website.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for propiconazole up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRL for propiconazole and posting a corresponding Established Maximum Residue Limit in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

¹ Codex is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I Summary of Crop Field Trial Data for Propiconazole on Strawberries

Commodity	Application		PHI (days)	Residues (ppm)		Currently Established MRL	Recommended MRL
	Method	Total Rate (g a.i./ha)		Min	Max		
Strawberry	Foliar	500	0-1	0.10	0.76	None	1.3 ppm

NOTE: a.i. = active ingredient
g = gram
ha = hectare(s)
PHI = preharvest interval
ppm = parts per million

